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The People's Korea

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U.S. Should Pull Out Its Troops from S. Korea, Stop "Two-Korea" Plot!

200,000 Pyongyangites Gather for 29th Anniv. Of Zero-Day of Korean War

"The U.S. imperialists must completely withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along their troops and lethal weapons in conformity with the urgent demand and desire of the times, stop encouraging the south Korean authorities and take hands off Korea.

"The south Korean authorities must put an immediate end to the criminal 'two Koreas' plot and the violation of human rights, guarantee the democratization of south Korean society and come out to have a dialogue with us, taking a correct posture for reunification?," Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, said at a Pyongyang mass rally on June 25 on the occasion of "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism, June 25", according to a KCNA report.

More than 200,000 Pyongyang citizens gathered at the Kim Il Sung Square.

The rally was attended by the members of delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and home-visiting groups of compatriots from Japan and diplomatic envoys of various countries and foreign guests in the DPRK.

The platform was taken by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Bok, Hwang Jang Yop and other cadres and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Kim Man Gum spoke at the mass rally.

Pointing to the fact the DPRK won a brilliant victory in the Korean War under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he touched upon the present situation.

He said:

Going back on their "pledges" to withdraw U.S. troops, nuclear weapons and all other weapons of destruction from south Korea and violating even the UN resolution, the present ruling circles of the U.S. are heightening tension, stepping up the arms reinforcement and holding military exercises behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

Pointing out that the U.S. ruling circles are repeatedly committing provocative acts, even after the new contact and dialogue were arranged between the north and south, he said: they sent war-like bosses to south Korea to scuttle around the frontline area and whip up a war fever among the U.S. troops and the souta Korean puppet army.

He continued:

This is a naked challenge to our people aspiring after peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an insult and challenge to the world peaceloving people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea and the discontinuation of the new war provocation manoeuvres.

"While hanging out the signboad of 'human rights diplomacy', the U.S. shuts its eyes to and connives at the violation of human rights in south Korea and, further drastically increases military aid to the south Korean authorities, truculent fascist dictators and violators of human rights," he pointed out and continued:

"All facts tell that unless the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and alien interference is thoroughly rejected, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the freedom and democratic rights of the south Korean people are unthinkable."

He remarked that the south Korean authorities ruptured the north-south dialogue arranged with so much efforts, deadlocked the new dialogue started this year and are shamelessly scheming to monopolize talks, opposing the convocation of a great national congress.

He noted that the south Korean authorities are engrossed in the most vicious fascist suppression and violation of human rights under the slogan of "anti-communism."

He stressed: Korea must never be divided into two but be reunified.

At the rally an appeal to the south Korean people was adopted.

After the rally the Pyongyangites launched into a mammoth demonstration.

Over 13,000 Korean compatriots here Jun. 24 staged a peaceful demonstration through downtown Tokyo, demanding the GI pullout from south Korea and the realization of Korea reunion. Their demonstration was marking the 29th anniversary of the start of the Korean War by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets. Prior to the demonstration, the mass rally was held in the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo.

Pyongyang mass rally was held on June 26 for "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."
(KCNA Radiophoto)

1,000 Koryo Students Stage Demo Opposing Carter Visit

Nearly 1,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul held a rally and demonstration on June 25 against the south Korean authorities' fascist barbarity and U.S. President Carter's scheduled visit to south Korea.

Displaying placards opposing Carter's visit to south Korea, they held an anti-"government" rally at the university's library.

At the rally they bitterly castigated the south Korean authorities' treacherous and fascist crimes and adopted a resolution expressing their unanimous opposition to fascism and desire for democracy.

In the resolution they opposed Carter's visit, strongly demanded the release of illegally imprisoned political offenders and denounced the south Korean authorities' fascist move to pack them off to an early summer vacation to forestall anti-"government" demonstrations of students.

After the rally the students poured to the main campus ground and staged a demonstration against Carter's visit in defiance of police suppression.

A foreign press report said that this was the third known public protest against the Carter's visit this month despite the south Korean authorities' crackdown on such dissident movements.

According to a report, the south Korean authorities sent riot police into the university compound and suppressed the demonstrators, arresting many of them.

S. Korean Dissidents

Earlier on June 23, ex-"president" Yun Po Son and more than ten south Korean dissidents, including Mun Dong Hwan, Li Mun Yong and poet Ko Un, staged a demonstration against Carter's visit to Seoul in front of Hwasin Department Store in the centre of Seoul.

They walked more than 20 metres before crowds, carrying placards reading "Is Carter a Patron of the Dictator or a Champion of Human Rights?," "Hypocrite Carter, Do Not Come to South Korea." "Against Carter's Seoul Visit."

Yun Po Son has attacked Carter's Seoul visit as being in support of the south Korean authorities who are suppressing human rights.

He has also criticized Carter with a charge that the latter is paying only "lip service to the cause of improving human rights worldwide."

About 10 minutes later, over 100 policemen came to the scene.

They surrounded the demonstrators and tore off the placards.

In the scuffle with the policemen, at least three dissident leaders including Mun Dong Hwan, and Kim Byong Gol, former professor of Kyonggi University wer arrested.

Ex-"president" Yun Po Son was forcibly taken home by a police car.

This is the second protest action against Carter's Seoul visit, following the first, which was waged by families of political prisoners on June 11 in the compound of the American embassy in Seoul.

Eleven family members of political prisoners and dissidents were arrested.

Chicagoites Demo

On June 21, Chicagoites gathered at a protest meeting and staged a demonstration downtown Chicago.

The meeting was sponsored by the Church Committee on Human Rights in Asia.

The meeting was held in front of the south Korean consulate in Chicago. The meeting was attended by undisclosed number of citizens in Chicago from all strata. The guest speaker was American missionary James Sinnot, who was expelled from south Korea in 1975 for his human rights activities there.

The attendants sharply hit Carter, saying that: Carter, by taking this trip to south Korea, will only help to legitimize an authoritarian government and to slow down the talk between north and south Korea for reunification.

The meeting issued a statement.

Appeal to World Public

PYONGYANG, June 25 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and 12 other public organisations of our country on June 24 published an appeal to the political parties and social organisations and peace-loving peoples of all countries of the world on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The appeal said:

On behalf of the entire Korean people, we express our profound thanks to the progressive political parties, social organizations and peace-loving peoples of the world for their unreserved support and encouragement to the Korean people fighting against war and for a durable peace in Korea and her reunification.

Noting that even today when nearly 30 years have elapsed since the ceasefire in Korea, a durable peace and the peaceful reunification in Korea remain unrealized, the appeal said:

It is due to the continuous occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army and the divisive policy of the United States and the south Korean authorities to rig up "two Koreas".

The appeal continued:

How can the danger of war in Korea be removed and a durable peace achieved with the ringleader of the war in Korea still staying in south Korea?

American President Carter said in his election "pledge" that he would withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The world people welcomed it as a good thing.

The United States, however, has further increased its military assistance to south Korea behind the screen of deceptive clamour for "troop pullout" instead of withdrawing its troops from south Korea.

In recent few years alone, the United States introduced into south Korea a great number of lethal weapons and combat equipment including nuclear weapons and guided missiles and continue to conduct frequently clamorous war exercises simulating the attack on the northern half of the Republic.

The United States conducted the "south Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise," the largest in scale since the ceasefire, in March last when the dialogue between the north and south was resumed and our side proposed to stop all military actions threatening the other side.

Now, the United States, while fabricating even false informations that our armed forces have been reinforced, prattles that it will stop its troops withdrawal from south Korea it has uttered though in an empty word.

The U.S. authorities consistently egg the south Korean ruling circles onto war and national division and actively patronize and encourage their fascist terror rule.

Carter is intending to personally visit south Korea in a few days to cover up the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities who are most cruelly violating the human rights and trying to perpetuate the country's division, building even reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line and to accelerate war preparations.

All facts show that the United States follows continually not the road of peace but the road of war and seeks not reunification but permanent division in Korea.

The appeal continued:

Present era is an era of independence.

It is an irresistible trend of times that all the countries and nations in the world, big or small, are opposing all sorts of subjugations and taking the road of sovereignty and independence.

Nothing can justify the acts of the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the split of our country and persist in the military occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops going against the trend of times.

The United States and the south Korean authorities are going to justify their scheme to have the U.S. troops continuously stationed in south Korea and fix the division of Korea on the unreasonable plea that it aims at preventing what it calls "the threat of southward invasion."

However, as is widely known to the world, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea already clarified on a number of occasions that it has no intention to "invade the south."

It is entirely thanks to the invariable peace-loving policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that peace has been maintained in Korea since the ceasefire up to now.

The socalled "threat of southward invasion" clamoured by the United States and the south Korean authorities is nothing but a shield to cover their dirty intention to step up war preparations and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The United States alleges that the fixing of the present division of Korea into "two Koreas" is a means of ensuring peace in Korea.

The continued split of Korea will aggravate the tension between the north and south and, in the long run, lead to conflict and war.

Korea must be reunified into one.

The question of Korea's reunification must be settled independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference on a democratic principle and by peaceful means.

For the attainment of peace in Korea and realization of her peaceful reunification, first of all, all the foreign troops in south Korea must get out of it and foreign interference in internal affairs of Korea be brought to an end.

The United States must give up its dangerous reinforcement of armed forces in south Korea and completely withdraw all its troops from south Korea at the earliest date in accordance with the U.N. resolution and its "pledge."

If the United States sincerely wants peace and hopes Korea's peaceful reunification, it must seek for the ways and means to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through the negotiation with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already proposed to hold a negotiation with the United States and expressed its readiness to settle all necessary issues with the United States at any time, if it takes correct attitude towards the materialization of Korea's reunification.

It depends on whether the United States sincerely wants a negotiation with us or not, and, whether she wants it for one Korea or for two Koreas, if she accepts it.

If a talk is held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the United States will be able to take hands off the Korean question without being defamed. This fully conforms not only to our people's interests, but to the interests of the American people.

When the U.S. army is withdrawn from south Korea and the interference of the United States in our internal affairs is eliminated, the people in the north and south of Korea will find by themselves a way to reunify the country on the basis of the north-south joint statement and attain the prosperity of the fatherland.

We have already set forth most reasonable proposals on many occasions to solve the question of national reunification independently and peacefully through a dialogue.

Our proposals for national reunification—the question that, from the ideals of the great national unity, the north and south of Korea should fully open society, eliminate the state of military confrontation, realize many-sided collaboration and interchanges and question of convening a great national congress composed of the representatives of peoples of all strata, all political parties and social organizations in the north and south and representatives from overseas compatriots' organizations and instituting a north-south confederation—are ones acceptable to anyone, which fully conform to the present specific reality of our country.

When the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the country is reunified, Korea will hew out with vigor its way of development as an independent national state which is fully independent and peace-loving, not being subordinated to any alien forces.

The political parties, social organizations and people of the various countries who love justice and peace.

We appeal to you to conduct more strongly the massive international compaign demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea in support of the Korean people's just cause of preventing permanent division and the danger of a new war in Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful national reunification.

We believe that you will add your strength to the nation-wide struggle of our people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country after frustrating the criminal plots of the internal and external splittists who are intending to permanently divide into "two Koreas" our country which has existed as a single state of a homogeneous nation throughout a long history.

We appeal to you to resolutely condemn the violation of human rights in south Korea and extend your support to and solidarity with the south Korean people in their just struggle to realize the democratization of south Korean society.

The Korean people will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 solidarity month with the Korean people this year, we are sure that all the justice- and peace-loving political parties, social organizations and honest-minded people of all countries in the world, international organizations and international democratic organizations will express stronger support to and solidarity with the sacred struggle of our people for national reunification.

The appeal was published in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea,
the Korean Democratic Party,
the Chondoist Chongu Party,
the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland,
the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland,
the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea,
the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea,
the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea,
the Korean Democratic Women's Union,
the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea,
the Korean Christians Federation,
the Korean Buddhists Federation,
the Korean Journalists Union,
the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association,
the Korean Students Committee,
the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People,
the Korean Çommittee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee.

KOREA FOCUS

Counterproductive Carter Trip to Seoul

President Carter will fail to achieve his desired results when he winds up his trip to south Korea. On June 23 before his departure for Tokyo for a Western summit, President Carter met with a group of Washington-based Japanese reporters and discussed a wide range of issues facing the United States. He referred to the Korean reunification and expressed a hope that face-to-face talks will be held between leaders of the DPRK and south Korea which he predicted would lead to a final settlement of the tragic division of the Korean Peninsula.

This statement indicates the objective of Carter's visit to Seoul. In other words, the American leader fully endorses Pak Jung Hi's so-called "unconditional north-south talks" and he has no consideration for the reunification, the overriding task of the whole Korean people, though he wants the settlement in favor of the continuing division of the Korean land. In short, Carter is visiting south Korea in a bid to establish "two Koreas."

This trip carries a grave risk for Carter's policy conduct.

There are a lot of reasons for this view. In the first place, his trip is not welcomed by the south Korean public. He is, so to speak, an unwanted guest. Opponents of Carter's trip include not only democratic dissidents, proponents of human rights and progressive personalities but also the people at large. It may be true that south Korean ruling quarters and in particular Pak Jung Hi are not in a mood to extend wholehearted welcome to President Carter. Despite the fact that Pak Jung Hi has tried within his power to convince Carter of the wisdom of his trip to south Korea, he has deep doubts about the credibility of the American Administration. In his June 23 press interview Carter reiterated the resolve of his government to maintain its commitment to the security of the Korean Peninsula and its allies. How hollow his remarks sound! If these remarks had been made 10 or 15 years ago, they might have a considerable impact on the world community. The situation has radically changed today, however. The United States is no longer in a position to decide the course of events in the world, as Carter and his associates admit. It is not because Washington did not issue a statement reaffirming the American commitment that the Americans were driven out of Indochina, that the Iran revolution triumphed and that the Americans were forced to withdraw their troops from Taiwan. Neither the shortage of weapons and dollars is to blame. Pak Jung Hi has a fear that he will end up as another Thieu or Shah and doubts about the American commitment to his regime.

Let us look at stern facts of life. A leading south Korean daily Hanguk Ilbo carried a significant story from Washington. The story dated April 3 contradicts the current reports about the halt of the planned American military withdrawal from south Korea. The Hanguk Ilbo quoted a Pentagon spokesman as saying that a delay in the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea as a result of the reestimates of the military potential of the DPRK would frustrate the plan of the Defense Department to deploy four more battalions to Western Europe. Nobody will take at face value what Carter says as he behaves in a contradictory manner.

Is Carter not aware that his trip will result in generating the anti-American feelings within the south Korean people?

One of leaders of the south Korean democratic movement, Paek Ki Wan, director of the Paek Bom (Kim Gu) Thought Institute, received an American-style education in post-WWII years. In his article "National Division and Human Rights" contributed to the November 1978 issue of a pro-American magazine "Thoughts of Christianity," he observed: "In short, the major question is who caused the division of our nation and whose logic justified that division. I speak out at the top of my voice. The strategy of the United States produced the division of our nation. I am confident that the division was never an application of any of our national values."

The 17 years of dictatorial rule by Pak Jung Hi has taught the people what genuine democracy is and gave a good schooling in means of resistance. More ominous is the fact that the south Korean public have got a clear picture of the true character of the United States which has supported the Pak rule.

Former President Yun Po Son, the Rev. Ham Sok Hon and former Presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and other dissident leaders are all anti-communists and friendly to the United States. They dared to oppose the trip of Carter. They issued a statement, saying: "Thousands of people had been imprisoned under the *yusin* regime. We have kept on our fighting against heavy odds. We are extremely worried about that President Carter's trip will deliver a fatal blow to the democracy and human rights of our country, regardless of his true motive."

Temperature rises to 30 degrees centigrade in Seoul as in Tokyo. Braving such summer heat, the 80-year Yun Po Son, religious leaders, former professors expelled from universities and their followers on the afternoon of June 23 demonstrated through main streets of Seoul, carrying placards reading "Is Carter a Patron of the Dictator or a Champion of Human Rights?"

Foes of Carter's Seoul trip are all proponents of national reunification without exception. The reunification of Korea is the dream of every Korean north and south and abroad. Even Pak Jung Hi cannot but refer to the reunification, although he advocates "cross recognition" and "simultaneous but separate UN membership," aimed at creating "two Koreas." The reunification of the country is the sacred cow for the Korean nation. Notwithstanding this, the American Government refuses to express public support for the reunification of Korea but tries to remain committed to the "two-Korea" policy. The trip of Carter to Seoul should be viewed and assessed from this angle. The Korean people and the American Government are on a collision course.

Carter should be frank enough to acknowledge that the south Korean people, once worshippers of the things American, became lukewarm pro-American and now are increasingly anti-American to the point of conducting anti-American demonstrations. Peaceful demonstrations will eventually develop into violent ones, if proper measures are not taken. Nobody can discard the prospect of south Korea becoming another Iran.

In this context, what persuades Carter to proceed to Seoul? No one will trust the human rights diplomacy of Carter.

Central American University Seminar on Juche Idea Held

—Keynote Report of Jorge Arturo Reina—

PYONGYANG, June 18 (KCNA)—Jorge Arturo Reina, rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, made the keynote report at the Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea, according to a report.

The reporter noted that the immortal Juche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a great doctrine reflecting the demand of our time.

In the first part of the report titled "The Juche Idea Is a Doctrine Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory", the reporter said:

The Juche idea is a weapon reflecting the demand of our era, a new era of history when the masses of the people are advancing along the road of independence, and a great doctrine leading to victory the struggle of the people for independence.

The Juche idea is a new, unique doctrine which was founded in the practice of the revolutionary struggle and an ideological and theoretical summing-up of the historic struggle of the masses of the people for defending independence.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the first in history to enunciate scientifically the position and role of man in the world and clearly formulate the philosophical principle of Juche attaching the greatest importance to man in all activities.

The Juche idea, on the basis of the position and role of man in the world, clarifies the basic stand and basic method to be maintained and applied by the masses of the people in the building of a new society.

By explicating the guiding principle to be adhered to in state activities, the Juche idea powerfully leads all countries and nations to the sacred cause of achieving independence.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a great doctrine which has turned into a reality the age-old desire of the people to liquidate all forms of oppression and subjugation which had suppressed the independence and creative ingenuity of the popular masses for thousands of years and enjoy an independent and creative life.

Noting that respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, expounded a scientific revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics leading the people to the cause of independence, the reporter continued:

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

The revolutionary theory expounded by the Juche idea most correctly explicates the essence of the revolution and the general law of its development proceeding from the fundamental principle of the revolution.

The revolutionary theory of Juche teaches that the working masses raise their demand for an independent life and realise it by their own efforts—this is precisely the course of revolutionary advance and development.

In other words, the revolutionary theory of Juche regards the struggle of the popular masses for defending independence, their struggle for carving out their destiny as a revolution.

The Juche idea expounds, along with a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, a strategy and tactics based on the role of the working masses.

The essential character of the strategy and tactics is that they are a strategy and tactics for solving all problems by the method of attaching decisive significance to the role of the working masses, the subjective factor in the revolution, and enhancing their role.

They newly clarify the aim of the revolution and the fighting goal and ways and means and fighting methods for attaining them.

The reporter pointed out that the great leader pushed the transformation of economic form on socialist lines decidedly ahead of technical reconstruction in carrying out the agricultural cooperativisation, propounded a unique theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, after the establishment of the socialist system to accomplish the historic cause of fully realising the independence of the working masses and authored "Theses on Socialist Education," a great contribution to the development of the educational ideas of mankind.

He stressed:

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics expounded by the Juche idea give comprehensive and scientific answers to all problems arising in the national liberation, class liberation and socialist construction and problems arising in all domains of the building of a new society.

They point to a true way for the people advancing along the road of independence to shape their destiny independently and creatively and provide the most superior weapon for transforming and changing society and nature.

Saying that respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, created a scientific guiding method for powerfully organising and mobilizing the popular masses in the struggle for independence, the reporter went on:

This guiding method whose contents are a well-formed system of guidance, scientific principle of guidance, revolutionary work method and popular style of work is the most correct guiding method that makes the masses of the people fully discharge their responsibility and play their role as master in the struggle for transforming nature and society and give full play to their creative wisdom and strength.

The guiding method of Juche is the most scientific guiding method that makes people devotedly participate as master in the revolution and construction, conscious that they are master of their destiny, firmly unites the masses of the people as one, always placing their interests above anything else, and powerfully organises and mobilizes them in the building of a new society by giving priority to political work.

The doctrine founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is an integral system of theory and method on the building of a new society explicated by the Juche idea with this idea as a quintessence.

The founding of this great doctrine provided the world people with the most correct guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method in the struggle for independence and made it possible to dynamically accelerate the historic movement for the building of a new society.

Indeed, the doctrine of Juche is an encyclopedia giving perfect answers to all problems in the revolution and construction of our era and a lighthouse and an invincible militant banner illumining the road ahead of the world people.

In the second part of the report titled "Brilliant Embodiment of the Juche Idea in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the reporter said.

The scientific truth and invincible vitality of the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding thinker and theoretician of our time, have been fully proved by the revolutionary practice of the Korean people.

Under the wise leadership of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung the Korean people have built the most advanced socialist system in the land of Korea where exploitation and oppression prevailed in the past and converted their country, once poor and backward, into an independent socialist state with a firm independent national economy, brilliant national culture and powerful defence capacity.

The reporter stressed that all the great changes and shining victories in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clearly testify to the validity and great vitality of the line of independence, self-support and self-defence formulated and applied by respected President Kim Il Sung.

In the last part of the report titled "Duty of Education and Our Task" the reporter said that to meet the realistic demand raised before the educational work at present it is necessary to make the students deeply grasp the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea is the basic ideological trend of our era and is spreading with an unquestioned truth and irresistible force, he noted, and said: This international trend makes the educators direct deep attention to the study and dissemination of the great Juche idea.

He appealed to the delegates present at the seminar and his colleagues in the universities in Central America to deeply study the Juche idea and vigorously advance, holding high the banner of independence.

Concluding his report, he heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Declaration Adopted At Seminar

PYONGYANG, June 16 (KCNA)—The Central American University Seminar on the Juche Idea held recently in the capital of Honduras adopted a declaration, according to a report.

The declaration said:

We consider that the seminar will be a new landmark in the struggle for further deepening the study and understanding of the Juche idea and successfully embodying it in our practical activities.

The attendants of the seminar stressed that the present time is a new era of history, an era of independence when the oppressed and maltreated working masses have emerged as the master dominating the world and hew out their destinies independently and creatively.

The attendants of the seminar unanimously stressed that the Juche idea which was founded as a reflection of the demand of the present era is a revolutionary doctrine giving the most correct answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction and an ever-victorious banner powerfully inspiring the world people to the just cause of social progress and the independent development of the nation.

The Juche idea gives the most correct view on nature and society, provides a powerful weapon in cognising and transforming the world and illumines the road for the popular masses to carve out their destinies by themselves.

The Juche idea makes the popular masses, the maker of history, fully discharge their responsibility and play their role as the master in the revolution and construction and teaches them an effective method to display their creative ingenuity and wisdom.

The Juche idea has become a great guiding idea of universal significance in the revolution and construction and its justness and invincible vitality have already been proved in practice.

Today the Juche idea is widely spreading to all continents and countries of the world with a great attraction and influence and powerfully inspires the oppressed and maltreated popular masses to the worthwhile struggle for the building of an independent, new life.

We express militant solidarity with all the peoples of the world in the struggle for hewing out their destinies by themselves and achieving the independent development of the country and pungently denounce the imperialists infringement upon the independence of the popular masses.

Considering that the reunification of Korea should be realised independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, we fully support the new realistic and reasonable four-point proposals advanced in its recent statement by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for carrying out the cause of the country's reunification.

We extend full support to the people in the Central American region fighting against the imperialists' domination and interference and for independence, sovereignty, democratic freedom and a new economic order.

The history of mankind powerfully advances along the orbit of independence and the desire of the world progressive people to study the Juche idea is growing stronger as the days go by.

We express our firm determination to discharge with credit the lofty mission assigned to us by the times, by studying the great Juche idea more deeply and widely disseminating it.

Let us struggle vigorously to strengthen the work for the study and dissemination of the great Juche idea in conformity with the trend of the present time and embody it in practice.

Long live the great Juche idea.!

Coal—Key Source of Energy

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not produce oil, but she is not affected by the so-called "energy crisis." The DPRK has long attached importance to developing domestic fuel resources, to realize Juche (self-reliance) in the economy.

The DPRK has deposits of an estimated 14,000 million tons of coal (anthracite and soft coal). It plans to dig out 70-80 million tons of coal which compares with the present output of 50 million tons.

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Nov. 27 and 28 last year stressed that the key to accelerated economic construction at present was to rapidly develop the mining industry, the first process of production and put forward concrete tasks for decisively increasing the production of coal.

The Anju District Coal Complex, it was stressed, as the biggest high-calory coal producer, should play an important role in solving the problem of fuel and power.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say in his 1979 New Year message:

"Coal is the major resource of fuel and power in our country; it is a priceless wherewithal of Juche industry. Coal is indispensable for generating electricity, running factories and turning out various manufactured goods. 'Every effort for increased production of coal!' is an important slogan put up by our Party today."

Korea's power industry relies upon domestically-available fuels. The coal-produced thermal power accounts for more than a half of the total generating capacity.

Coal is widely used as a key soucre of energy for various economic sectors of the DPRK: steel-making, chemical industry, railroads, thermal power stations, and consumer industry.

Coal production is being increased with the introduction of cylinder-type coal cutters and mechanized stope props. Photo: The Chuwon Coal Mine

For the effective utilization of coals the DPRK successfully developed the gasification of anthractie. The gasification of anthracite was suggested at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1956 and was developed in 1960.

The DPRK's self-sufficiency rate in raw materials and energy is currently more than 70 per cent. This figure should be viewed in a proper perspective as industrially developed countries such as Japan, W. Germany, France and England almost entirely depend upon imported oil.

The DPRK government decided to increase the investment in the mining industry 40 per cent above last year. In particular, at the Anju district coal mines capital construction investment was increased.

According to a June 14 KCNA report, the first half year plan was finished at the Unryul, Pyongyang, Chongam, Munmuri, Sochon and Ryongun mines, the Anju District Coal Complex, the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Sinyuson Coal Mine and many other coal and ore mines.

According to a June 21 KCNA report, the first half year plans were fulfilled ahead of the set time also by many ore and coal mines including the mines under the Chagang Provincial Non-ferrous Mining Administration, the Songhung, Chaeryong, Mannyon and November 8 mines and the Ramjon, KangJong, Kangso and Chonchon collieries.

The high-speed tunnelling movement is being energetically waged at the coal and ore mines across the country.

Participating in it are 149 tunnelling platoons under the General Bureau of Northern District Coal Industry, 31 capital tunnelling platoons under the Kowon District Coal Mining Complex, 54 capital tunnelling platoons under the Tanchon District Mining Complex and many tunnelling platoons under the Kaechon, Sunchon, Kujang and Tikchon district coal mining complexes.

The young tunnellers of the Kim Ho Gyong tunnelling platoon of the Taehyang Coal Mine under the Anju District Coal Mining Complex have set themselves the goal of hitting their Second Seven-Year Plan target this year. In May they topped their assignments for five years and are now racing ahead to honour their assignments for ten years by the end of the year.

The tunnellers of the Kim Sung Hun platoon of the Sangnong mine, having fulfilled their commitments for the first three years of the new Seven-Year Plan last year, are making titanic efforts with a bold goal of honouring those for the remaining four years this year.

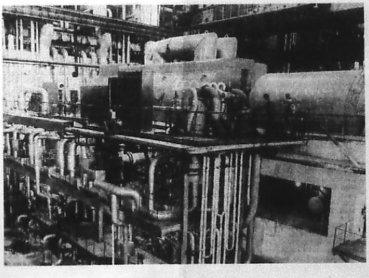
A host of tunnelling platoons of the country have far surpassed the 400-500 metres or the 600-700 metres mark in their monthly tunnelling.

A tunnelling platoon of the Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex has chalked up a monthly record of 715 metres.

The coal and ore output is on a steady rise in the course of the high-speed tunnelling drive.

The coal miners are resolved to go beyond last year's coal output by 23 per cent this year. Last year's output was 38 per cent up on the 1977 figure.

The country will annually turn out 70 to 80 million tons of coal at the end of the new long-term plan.



The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant

Korean Countryside Today

The living standard of the Korean peasants is now higher than that of the well-to-do middle peasants in the past days.

They live in modern houses equipped with sewing machines, radios, TV sets, chests-of-drawers and other furniture.

Neat houses are provided not only to the farmers on the outskirts of cities but also to the farmers in plain, in-between and mountainous areas.

These modern houses are built entirely at state expense to be provided to the peasants free.

Rural houses for 472,000 households were built in the past Six-Year Plan period.

A bumper crop is reaped every year in the northern half of the Republic. The target of 7 million tons of grain output envisaged in the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) was attained in 1974, two years ahead of the set time.

In 1976, 8 million tons of grain was produced and in 1977, 8,5 million tons of grain, 4.5 times the total grain output of the northern half of the Republic right after liberation. Korea has surpassed the high level of developed countries in the world in per hectare yield of rice and is catching up with developed countries in maize farming.

The country, once short of food, has attained complete self-sufficiency in food and exports hundreds of thousands of tons of rice every year, while securing a large stock of food.

Tax-in-kind had long been abolished. Accordingly, the income share of the peasants increases year after year.

Last year 9.2 tons of grain plus a large amount of cash went to each household on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Taean City and the Posok Cooperative Farm in Unjon county and upwards of 12 tons of grain and a sizable amount of money to each household on the Ryongun Cooperative Farm in Uiju county.

The industrialization and modernization of agriculture are being hastened in Korea today.

Irrigation and electrification have been already completed in the countryside.One hundred-seventeen big and small reservoirs including Unpa and Manpung lakes and 8,850 water pumping stations were built during the Six-Year Plan period alone.

Today, nearly 1,500 reservoirs serve agriculture, the irrigation channels extending upwards of 40,000 kilometres.

Electricity has found its way to every rural village and farmhouse and water pumping, thrashing and many other categories of farm work are done with electric power.

In 1977 the number of the tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land was 6 in plain area and 5 in in-between and mountainous areas and that of lorries was one. And over 30,000 new rice-transplanting machines were supplied to the countryside.

Last year thousands of tractors, transplanting machines, harvesters and other modern farm machines were sent to the rural districts. Now the farmers do nearly all farm work with machines.

The task of the chemicalization of agriculture is being successfully fulfilled.

The application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields reached 1.5 tons last year.

Amazing successes have been achieved in the rural cultural revolution, too.

All the farmers have general knowledge of the level of middle school graduates or above and they grow into engineers or assistant engineers or specialists. A great many farmers know how to drive tractors and other farm machines.

Rural bus and water services have been introduced and the village clinics turned into hospitals. Nurseries, kindergartens, schools and public service facilities are found everywhere in the countryside.

Every cooperative farm has a house of culture with hundreds of seats. Each *ri* has cineprojectors. Throughwire broadcasting networks cover all farm houses and one or more periodicals go to each household.

The ideological consciousness of the peasants has also advanced beyond recognition. All the cooperative farmers are closely rallied around the Party as one man and the revolutionary trait of helping and pulling each other along for the society and collectives is given full play among the peasants.

With the vigorous progress of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the lag of the countryside behind towns is gradually disappearing and the differences between towns and countryside are diminishing day by day.

The centuries-old desire of the peasants to be well fed and well clad, living in handsome houses, has been realized today in Korea.

The modern socialist countryside built in this land—this is entirely a fruition of the wise guidance tender-hearted love and care of President Kim Il Sung.

Today the DPRK is vigorously promoting the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, looking ahead to the capture of the target of 10 million tons of grain.

The DPRK has long been fully self-sufficient in food. A good deal of grain surplus such as rice is exported to over 20 countries.

Carter's Seoul Visit Ominous Sign of Military Integration

U.S. President Carter will visit south Korea and hold a series of talks with the south Korean Pak regime at the end of June, after attending the Tokyo summit.

An unidentified source said that Carter's planned visit is chiefly aimed at: 1) Confirming the permanent station of 32,000 GIs in south Korea; 2) defending the Seoul regime's policy of human rights suppression; and 3) strengthening and reinforcing the "tripartite Seoul-Washington-Tokyo military cooperation system."

Among the purposes of Carter's visit to south Korea, the problem of strengthening and reinforcing the "south Korea-U.S.-Japan military tieup system," will be the focal point at the talks. Because it is deeply related to the reorganization of U.S. world strategy.

Extensive U.S.-Japan War Cooperation

In his address entitled "U.S.-Japan Relations and World Policy," former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger who visited Japan this April, said in effect that the United States is still the most powerful country in the world but its power is weakening as a whole and that it can no longer control the world as it wishes." Both President Carter and Presidential Security Adviser Brzezinski are committed to the idea that the whole world is supported by the three major pillars of Japan, the U.S. and Europe. The Carter Administration considers reorganizing its world strategy, centered on U.S., by fully utilizing Japanese power in Asia and West German power in Europe. On the basis of new relations between the U.S. and Japan, Washington urges Tokyo to undertake "defense responsibilities" in the Pacific and Asian region in the 1980's, as spelled out in the joint communique made public by Carter and Ohira a few months ago and also in the so-called "guideline for U.S.-Japan defence cooperation" worked out last autumn. One of the concrete manifestations of these moves is the promtion of the "tripartite south Korea-U.S.-Japan military tieup system."

These moves are also clearly seen in the promotion of "south Korea-U.S.-Japan combined military war games" represented by a series of joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit" the first of which was staged in 1976 in and around the Korean Peninsula.

The plan to establish "emergency mobilization units," which was indicated in "presidential secret memo No.18" is also examined by the administration.

According to a broadcast on June 17 by "Tongyang Press" of south Korea, discussions on establishing a "tripartite U.S.-south Korea-Japan security system" in order to cope with a "contingency" in Northeast Asia and on the Korean Peninsula were already started between the brasshats of the countries concerned.

The broadcast said that an integrated "U.S.-south Korea-Japan military cooperation system for security" will be aimed at achieving the following purposes: (1) Smooth interchange of military information, (2) strengthened "defense" capability through "combined military exercises," (3)joint production of military supplies and (4) estanlishment of an early warning system.

In connection with this, Takeda, Chief of Staff of Japan's Air Self Defence Force, officially affirmed in a press conference given on June 1 that the ASDF and the U.S. forces would hold combined war games regularly from this year, and that this plan had already been studied between the two sides. The Chief of Staff of the ASDF added that the exercises which would be staged twice or three times a year, would include dog fights, counter-support for B-52 strategic bombers and attack-support for aircraft carriers.

Earlier, on May 31, Nagano, Chief of Staff of the Ground self Defense Force, said in a press conference that the GSDF and the Third Marine Division of the U.S. forces in Japan are studying a plan to stage combined war games annually. Washington is basically agreed on this matter, he said.

A source close to the U.S. administration disclosed on June 6 that a plan to hold a combined mlitary exercise should be interpreted as a proper logical conclusion from the "guideline for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation" and that it would be useful for "U.S.-Japan relations" and the security of the two countries.

There are ominous moves between the U.S. and Japanese brasshats regarding combined military exercises.

Washington and Tokyo apparently intend to link "U.S.-Japan combined war games" with "south Korea-U.S. joint military exercises" such as "Team Spirit" operations.

Powder-Reeking Seoul-Tokyo Ties

Pararell to these moves, dangerous efforts to strengthen military tieups between Seoul and Tokyo has become more active recently. This is well exemplified by the inauguration of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council for security" which aims at reinforcing the bilateral military cooperation system. The inaugural meeting of the concil was held in Seoul from April 30 to May 1. In connection with the problem of military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo, the meeting was basically agreed on the following matters: 1) mutual visits and talks between military leaders 2) mutual visits and inspection of exercises by students on the military academies who are engaged in maritime exercises and 3) strengthening and establishment of cooperation systems in anti-submarine and air-defense operations.

It is recalled that the last item had already been discussed at the "3rd south Korea-U.S. academy symposium" held in Seoul, 1977, with participation of retired officers and military authorities. It is easily imagined that a plan for strengthening military cooperation between Seoul and Washington has already been studied by parliamentarians of the two countries.

Moreover, of late, Kim Jong Hwan, "chairman of the south Korean Joint chiefs of staff", stopped over in Japan on his way home from the U.S. and had a series of talks with his Japanes counterpart, Takashina. Kim urged Takashina to strengthen bilateral cooperation in military affairs.

In response to this, the Director-General of the Defense Agency Yamashita expressed when he met Kim on Apr. 4 in his office his willingness to visit south Korea as early as possible after a trip to the U.S.

New steps taken by military uniforms are aimed at intensifying and reinforcing military cooperation between south Korea and Japan.

The parliamentarians play the role leading the government to give a post-factum recognition to the moves among the military uniforms.

Finally, the above-mentioned facts indicate that the "tripartite U.S.-south Korea-Japan military cooperation system" has been strengthened and reorganised to link the "Seoul-Tokyo military cooperation system" with "Washington-Tokyo military cooperation system."

Such a move to intensify the "Seoul-Washington-Tokyo military cooperation system" will never help remove what they call a "factor of instability" on the Korean Peninsula, but, on the contrary, it will aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

On the eve of the outbreak of the Korean War, U.S. presidential envoy, John Foster Dulles, suddenly flied to south Korea, and inspected the war preparations at the 38th Parallel against the northern half of the DPRK.

Korean War:

Who Is Guilty (1)

The Americans, the south Koreans and the Japanese are trying to keep the U.S. forces in south Korea and establish and perpetuate "two Koreas." They assert that for the U.S. to withdraw its forces would invite the danger of what they term an invasion from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To support this they refer back to the Korean War which began in June, 1950, 29 years ago, which, they alleged, started with an "full-scale invasion" of south Korea by the DPRK.

We need to consider the known facts. There are a number of studies that have already been done which made it clear that it was the American side that lit the fires of the Korean War. But in this article, we plan to approach the question from a new angle and examine the allegations of the American side in a way the question has not be investigated before.

If we are to believe the U.S. authorities, we have to suppose that the Korean People's Army launched a surprise attack over the 38th Parallel into south Korea on the early morning (around 4 AM) of June 25, 1950, employing overwhelming military power of aircraft, tanks, guns and with high mobility. Many of the general public have been led to believe that this is what happened.

But let us consider the facts from the point of view of modern warfare. It would be considered that at least the following steps would be essential for waging a successful pre-emptive surprise attack:

(1) To secure command of the air by carrying out an all-out overhead attack. To achieve this, the pre-emptive bombing of military bases in south Korea, especially air bases, supply depots, communications facilities, railroads, and power stations would be necessary, and special task force troops would be air-dropped behind the lines into enemy territory to conduct sabotage. (2) Enemy ground forces would be destroyed by an overwhelming tank assalut leading the invading ground troops. Heavy guns of many types would be mobilized on the front line beforehand to lay down a heavy barrage. All available infantry units would be mobilized for an instant advance. (3) The choice of day and time of attack would be made to maximize both military and political advantages.

Wording of U.S. Official Cables

What, then, was the course followed in the outbreak of the war?

At the request of and on information supplied by the United States, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution on June 25 (note the date) denouncing the DPRK. This resolution subsequently became the basis for involving the UN in the Korean crisis. The information presented to the UN Security Council by the U.S. consisted of "communiques" and official cables based on "partially confirmed" or "fragmentary" information sent from south Korea to the UN Headquarters on that day.

The first official cable sent from Seoul to Washington was from the then U.S. Ambassador to south Korea John J. Muccio, who reported, "North Korean forces have invaded the Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning. Kaesong was reportedly captured at 9 A.M., with some ten north Korean tanks participating in the opeation." The second cable said, "Commencing this afternoon sometime after 4:00 o'clock, four north Korean fighter planes strafed Kimpo Airport, making five separate strafing runs," which was the first reference to the activities of the Air Force of the People's Army. And, according to an official cable of the same date sent by the UN Committee on Korea (UNCOK) to the then UN Secretary General Trygive Lie, "Briefing on situation by president included statement thirty-six tanks and armored cars used in northern attacks at four points.... At 17:15 hrs four yak-type aircraft strafed civilian and military airfields outside Seoul...and Yongdungpo railroad station on outskirts also strafed." (quoted from *United States Policy in the Korean Crisis*, U.S. Government Printing House, 1950)

Surprise Attack Made in Victory-Without-Weapons Style

These afore-said official cables add up to this: That the People's Army mobilized a mere 36 tanks and only four air force planes at the start of hostilities on the 25th. According to U.S. reports, the DPRK at that time possessed at least 150 tanks and 150 fighter planes. The claims made by the American side imply that the People's Army mobilized no more than one-fifth its tank force and one-fortieth of its Air Force aircraft. Nor is that all. The DPRK Air Force planes did not even put in an appearance until 13 hours after the commencement of the war, and then, carried out no bombing attacks.

The Korean People's Army troops committed to the June 25 battle were smaller than the troops at the disposal of Syngman Rhee. According to an announcement from MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo dated July 30, 1950, as recorded in *The New York Times*, July 31 and *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu* (Roy E. Appleman, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960), "The north Korean army had not carried out its mobilization plan at the time war began June 25...only six divisions had been ready for combat when the invasion started, although the north Korean war planes called for thirty to fifteen." How is one to explain this?

The People's Army had No All-Weather Planes

Next comes the question of choice of day and time for beginning hostilities. The date, June 25, 1950, was a most disadvantageous choice for the DPRK in respect of military operations.

Three-quarters of the Korean Peninsula comprises steep mountains, vegetation is sparse, and rivers regularly overflow after heavy rains. When it floods, the Imjin River, near the 38th Parallel, spreads to a width of 1,000 metres at the mouth and is 4.5 metres deep. Upstream it is 250 to 300 metres wide and 4,6 to 6.5 metres deep. After heavy rains, the Han River, which flows through Seoul, widens to between 300 and 1,000 metres, and even to 1,000 and 2,000 metres if one includes the wide flood plains, where water flows to a deapth of three metres.

These characteristics of the terrain restrict the actions of tanks and heavily-armed troops. The rainy season is especially disadvantageous not only for tanks and heavily-armed combat troops but also for the air force.

It should be noted that 50 to 60% of the annual rainfall comes in the summer months of June through August. June, in particular, is the monsoon season. So, if the DPRK, which was far superior to the south Korean army in respect of air force and tanks, wanted to capitalise on its advantage, no time of the year have been worse than this typhoon month of June.

The Korean People's Army at that time had no all-weather planes and tanks and artillery pieces were not radar-controlled.

On that fateful June 25, typhoon Elsie was approaching the Korean Peninsula. How could tanks and planes, which constituted the mainstay of the People's Army, hope to operate successfully in these circumstances? UP Seoul correspondent Jack James reported on June 25, 10-30 AM: "North Korea's superior air force not used. Weather too bad if use intended. Observers Seoul say major attack this time not in north's favor. Rainy season just beginning. Rice paddies are full water. Roads can become morass making transport, supply and operations of tanks and air force difficult to impossible." (cited in Glenn D. Paige, *The Korean Decision June 24-30, 1950*, New York Free Press, 1968) Floods would make it almost impossible to distinguish between roads and paddy-fields. Tanks would have trampled the rice in the mud, an act completely contrary to the tradition of the People's Army, which would have lost any support that could be expected from amongst the south Korean people, the overwhelming majority of whom were peasants.

For the Syngman Rhee Troops, the Best Chance

If the U.S. version is to be accepted, one would have to conclude that the Korean People's Army embarked on a "blitzkrieg" under the most unfavorable weather conditions, without full mobilization and committed to the battle far fewer troops than the south Korean armed forces ans sent into action only one-fifthy of its available tanks and one-fortieth of its planes. Figuratively speaking, it would mean that the People's Army started the fight with its right arm behind its back.

The facts are far removed from the explanations given by the American media, which contended that the People's Army started an all-out invasion of south Korea by a well-planned operation plan, mobilizing overwhelming air power, tanks, mobile armored units, and artillery. The only rational explanation is that the DPRK was forced to counterattack with whatsoever forces which were immediately available, mobilized after the first attack had been launched against it.

For the Synman Rhee side, the situation at that time was the best chance in a million for the south to attack the north, by pinning down the air force and the mobile armored units of the People's Army, which were unquestionably superior to those of the south Korean army. In a private letter dated June 14, (11 days before the start of the Korean War) to his American adviser Dr. Oliver, Syngman Rhee confided: "I think now is the best time for us to take on the offensive to mop up the guerrillas in Pyongyang ...Our people are desiring for an action against the north." (quoted from *Korea Observer*, spring, 1973, Seoul)

Top-Secret Contingency Plan Approved by Truman

According to reports by the U.S. media, President Truman was at his private home in Independence, Missouri, and Secretary of State Acheson was at his home in Sandy Spring, Maryland, at the time of the outbreak of the war. On learning of the fighting, both were reported to have hurried back to Washington.

It is also said that information to the UN was supplied by Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson for UN Affairs.

It had all been made to appear that the outbreak of hostilities in Korea was like a bolt out of the blue for the U.S.

But the fact completely contradict this, according even to official U.S. documents that have recently been declassified.

Among the 1949 diplomatic papers released in 1977, there is what was formerly a top-secret report on a contingency in Korea. It is dated July 27 1949 as sent from the U.S. Department of the Army to the Department of State:

Memorandum by the Department of the Army to the Department of State: Implications of a Possible Full-Scale Invasion from North Korea Subsequent to withdrawal of United States Troops from South Korea.

The introduction to the report said that the report would be forwarded to the National Security Council for use by the staff in its consideration of U.S. Asian policy. The National Security Council of the U.S. is of course the supreme nerve centre of national defense, chaired by the President, and includes the vice-President, the Secretaries of State and Defense and the director of the Office of Civil and Defence Mobilization as its permanent members.

Truman took office as President for the second of his two terms from January 1949. Dean Acheson was Secretary of State from the same month, and Louis Johnson was Secretary of Defence from March. There can be no room to doubt that these three approved the Korean - contingency plan.

(To be continued)

Foreign Residents Here Call upon Carter to Cancel His Trip

The Committee of Foreign Residents in Japan for the Reunification of Korea on Jun. 5 issued an appeal opposing U.S. President Carter's scheduled visit to south Korea.

The appeal to the U.S. president reads as follows:

May we address ourselves to the question of your forthcoming visit to the Republic of Korea, with the request that the following matters be taken into consideration in the discussions that will take place there. Our overall concern is for the long overdue reunification of the two halves of Korea, north and south, and in this appeal to you we are considering a major obstruction that frustrates the deep-seated desire of the people for the reunification of their fatherland.

It is recognized that great-power interests are involved in this question, and there is no doubt that the initiative for action to resolve the issue lies within your own power and authority. We appeal to you therefore to exercise your presidential prerogative on this matter, the promise of which was held out to all liberal and progressive minds prior to and after your inauguration as President of the United States of America.

Among the various factors that stand in the way of the reunification of Korea is one, that, more than any other at this time, must come within the purview of your visit to Seoul. It is the question of human rights, especially relating to Kim Dae Jung, who is essentially the symbol of the tragedy and suffering of the people. He is the victim of a most flagrant miscarriage of justice, and has been deprived of his fundamental rights since he was snatched from Tokyo in 1973. This crime can in no sense be claimed as having been "settled" until this injustice has been set right and the victim's freedom and rights restored.

It was reported on June the first that the New Democratic Party of South Korea has elected a newpresident in the person of Kim Yong Sam, who is firmly supported by the former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung. In a statement to the press the new leader of the party is reported to have declared "Today, we won a great victory for the people's civil rights. I am determined to fight against Pak's regime even if I have to go to jail or face more bitter hardship than that. We know that the final days of the dictatorial government are nearing." (Japan Times June 1, 1979) Under the so-called Yushin Constitution and rule by presidential decree, it is a crime even to advocate reunification, and it is under these draconic laws that Kim Dae Jung and others like him have been deprived of their rights.

We therefore appeal to you, Mr. President, as a Christian and democrat, to take up this matter and initiate steps to rectify this grave injustice. It would be a serious set-back and a further contribution to injustice if your visit to Seoul were to be interpreted and used as confirmation and support of the present regime.

We as a group, with nothing but a common interest in these issues, held a symposium on April 28 to discuss this question of reunification. We are from different countries, and have come together purely from a humanitarian standpoint, which for us, transcends all political and military considerations. The rights we defend require constitutional and legal safeguards, both of which are denied the people by the present regime in the Republic of Korea.

We are dedicated to Peace. The present divided Korea contains the ever-present threat of war. We want to see this abnormal condition ended and the people reunited for the sake of peace in north-east Asia, a danger spot in the present increasingly hazardous future for humanity.

We respectfully submit for your consideration the enclosed report of the World Council of Chruches on this question of the rights of the people of the south.

In consideration of these facts we urge that the fundamental issue of human rights, the deprival of which is a major obstruction to reunification of the divided land and people, be made a central point in your forthcoming visit to Seoul, and the discussions that will ensue.

U.S. Troops Should Withdraw from S. Korea

WFTU

The World Federation of Trade Unions on June 6 made public an appeal on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

The appeal pointed out that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea on January 23 published a statement out of a sincere desire to promote the reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity and a dialogue started between the north and south.

It stressed:

Due to the insincere attitude of the south, the north-south dialogue is now at a standstill.

Today the south Korean authorities are building a reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line to keep Korea divided permanently.

The World Federation of Trade Unions demands the south respond to the proposal of the northern half of the Republic on achieving idependent and peaceful reunification, transcending political and ideological differences in conformity with the ardent desire of the workers and people of Korea to realise the reunification of their nation and that of the people to live in peace.

A decisive matter is to let the Koreans solve their question without alien interference.

The United States must withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along its troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

The south Korean authorities must lift the "state of emergency," release all the arrested and detained woking people and political offenders and allow all public and political organisations to express their views on the question of the country's reunification.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean workers and people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the World Federation of Trade Unions appeals to the workers and trade union organisations of all countries to express firm solidarity in various forms and ways for the just struggle of the Korean workers and people against the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

WFDY

The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently made public a statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

Pointing out that the United States and the south Korean authorities are laying an obstacle in the way of the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, the statement said;

The World Federation of Democratic Youth vehemently denounces the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionary forces and the Pak Jung Hi clique and the wanton violation of human rights in south Korea.

We strongly demand the United States disband at once the "U.N. command and the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command," dismantle the military bases in south Korea, totally withdraw its troops from south Korea and accept the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We also strongly demand the south Korean authorities put an immediate end to the fascist suppression of the democratic forces and the manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split, ensure democratic liberties and human rights, immediately set free the arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and positively respond to the just proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification. (KCNA)

Fanatic Attack upon Opposition Leader

The present fanatic attack by the south Korean rulers on the Opposition New Democratic Party constitutes an entirely outdated act unthinkable in a democratic society, a measure of the tyrannical nature of the "*yusin*" regime. An outstanding fact about it is the failure on the part of the Pak junta to make their fascistic behavior unconspicuous prior to the arrival in Seoul of American President Carter.

What underlies such unrestricted crackdown on the Opposition party is the perception by the Pak junta of the growing challenge to its authority in handling the north-south reunification issue. The controversial statement by Kim Yong Sam, newly-elected President of the New Democratic Party, came in his June 11 press conference. He said that he was ready to talk with responsible persons of the DPRK the north-south reunification issue which the Pak junta has so far monopolized as its exclusive job. The new Opposition leader declared that the reunification issue should not be monopolized by a certain person alone but should involve all Opposition people.

This "bombshell" statement was made when any free speech on the reunification issue is a crime to be punished in south Korea. That offer from Kim Yong Sam has met with a favorable response within the south Korean public and the world public concerned with the state of affairs in Korea. The impact of the statement was magnified by a positive reaction from Pyongyang whose vice-President Kim Il on June 18 portrayed Kim Yong Sam's remarks as "constructive."

Disquieted with the public reception of Kim Yong Sam's dramatic move, the south Korean junta set in motion many of its front organizations in denouncing the Opposition leader as "playing into the united front strategy of north Korea" and "benefiting the enemy in generating unrest and splitting the public." More than 20 anti-Communist organizations issued statements attacking Kim Yong Sam. Less than five days after vice-President Kim Il's statement, the headquarters of the New Democratic Party was raided by a group of members of the so-called Anti-Communist Youth League on the payroll of the KCIA. In the ensuing melle a number of NDP members were seriously wounded.

Kim Yong Sam's move can be interpreted as an attempt to work out the obstacles facing the resumed north-south reunification talks with the participation of representatives of north and south Korean political parties, public organizations and individual personalities. In short, he seems to suggest a broader-based public involvement in the reunification settlement. It is clear that his offered approach is realistic and constructive in many ways as it represents the shared view of the south Korean population concerning the territorial reintegration affair.

No matter how the ruling quarters strive to discredit the move by the Opposition party, there is no denying the legitimacy and potency of its commitment to the top-priority concern of the Korean nation. It is absurd but impermissible to charge Kim Yong Sam with being sympathetic to Communism because of his commitment to the reunification. It is illogical to refer to national consensus without the New Democratic Party which outnumbered and outperformed the ruling Democratic Republican Party in the number of votes in the general elections in December last year.

Crucial to the successful settlement of the reunification issue is to set aside any difference in ideology and organizational affiliation and attach top consideration to the national identity as the Korean people.

Korean Dancing

The national dancing in tune with the socialist builders' feelings and aesthetic sense is in brilliant bloom today in the DPRK.

The Korean dancing is a dancing rich in graceful, smooth, delicate, natural and lifelike rhythms and movements. It is a sound modern dancing. It is highly formative, lyrical and rhythmical. It is a close combination of ensemble and individual skill and dance and song.

Korean dance pieces have been performed in many countries to win the highest praise and greatest admiration of the world people.

Introduced here are some of Korean masterpieces.

Azaleas of Homeland

The piece is a women's group dance based on the historic operation of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Musan area under the direct command of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in May 1939. It depicts the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen's revolutionary and optimistic life, and their boundless faithfulness to the revolution and ardent love for their fatherland.

Embraced in their longed-for homeland, the women guerrillas dance to beautiful music with fragrant azaleas in their hands, excited with boundless joy and emotion.

They think of the day of the country's liberation, their hearts' desire. Here the graceful and smooth dance changes to a dynamic one. The pleasant and cheerful and dynamic rhythmical movements clearly show the life of the women guerrillas full of revolutionary optimism.

The dancers express their excitement at a climax with energetic movements, disperse in all directions form groups, lovingly look at the mountains and rivers of the fatherland, and put the flowers and soil of the fatherland in their bosoms.

In the last scene the women guerrillas come together and make a firm resolution to fight devotedly for the country's liberation and for the victory of the revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader. They all smile cheerful smiles as if to picture to themselves their happy life to be led under his guidance after the country's independence.

Snow Falls

This is also a women's group dance. This piece depicts the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to Marshal Kim Il Sung and the noble thinking and feeling and high pride of the Korean people who inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

A woman fighter of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army makes her way through the thick forests in a heavy snow to carry out her difficult revolutionary assignment. Severe cold and snowstorm bar her way. But she continues her journey, falling and rising. She overcomes all difficulties and trials with her strong will. And the snow storm lulls.

This piece brings into bold relief its purport in the natural combination of the heroine's dance and the dance of the women dancers symbolizing snow.

The heroine fights her way through the snow carrying a red flag and the women dancers symbolizing snow whirl round her. When the heroine spins, holding the red flag, the snow-dancers do the same. This scene graphically shows the purport of the work.

Winnow Dance

This is a group dance adapted from the song-dance in the scene of a water-mill of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic of the same title.

The water wheel goes round and the beautiful apricot flowers are in full bloom in a rural village, sending forth fragrance of spring.

Twelve girls clean rice with all their heart, winnowing, to send it to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army organized and guided by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Pangchang (chorus) is sung and the red sun rises. The girls dance an elegant and beautiful dance.

They clean rice with their whole heart, picking out unhusked rice and winnowing the chaff from the grain, and send it to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

This piece is well formed and plain to understand.

The girls move round at quick step with winnows under their arms or over one shoulder. This reflects the Korean people's long working life and customs and is full of national feelings and flavour.

▲ "Azaleas of the Homeland"

▼ "Good Harvest of Apples"

Good Harvest of Apples

This group dance vividly portrays cooperative farmers' boundless joy over a rich harvest of apples and fruitful labour in the rich socialist countryside where the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan to turn the whole country into an orchard has been realized successfully. This piece consists of three parts. The first part vividly depicts the joy of a rich harvest of apples, the second part impressively presents the boundless honour and pride of living and working under the great solicitude and care of the fatherly leader and the third part realistically describes the joyful and optimistic working life of the girls working with great real to send apples to people as early as possible.

This dance piece skilfully and properly applies various movements depicting working life and pleasant and gay shoulder dance to show the boundless joy of labour which gives people fresh strength and revolutionary romanticism. Its fine composition, optimistic rhythmical movements and lyrical *Pangchang* and rich change of beautiful backdrops enable people to have a full and deep understanding of the purport.

"Snow Falls"

"Winnow Dance"

Brief Korean History (18)

Decline of Koryo

In the 12th century, contradictions came to the fore in the Koryo feudal state which had followed the path of development in the 11th century.

The *ryangban* (civil and military officials), temples and powerful local families took away land from peasants under various pretexts and made the state-owned land into their own possession. Peasants were exploited not only by the state but also by the central and local aristocrats and powerful local families and the burden on them increased two-fold or three-fold.

This resulted in making peasants leave their villages or become slaves. The expansion of the land owned by the *ryangban* class and the fall of the peasantry shook the feudal state at its foundation and the state power was gradually weakened.

The Juchen tribe, which emerged in the Kharbin area in these days, frequently invaded Koryo, driving back the forces of Khitan.

In 1107, an expeditionary force of Koryo under the command of Yun Kwon advanced into the vast area of Hamgyong Province, routed the Juchen tribe, driving it to the north and built there nine fortresses including Hamju and Kilju. About 6,000 Koryo people, who had immigrated into the nine-fortress areas from the south, reclaimed land in this area to expand Koryo's territory, while fighting the Juchen tribe. As Yun Kwon's army consisted of *ryangban* aristocrats' sons and their slaves, the *ryangban* class didn't actively support this state undertaking. In addition, the feudal ruling classes, accustomed to an easy life, hated to struggle against the Juchen tribe.

Thus, Koryo's ruling class surrendered to the Juchen tribe Kusong areas which were the fruit of the efforts of the Koryo people, unable to reject the stubborn demand of the Juchens.

The feudal rulers became all the more tyrannical at home, while taking a servile attitude externally. The power of the Li family of Inchon which assumed the helm of state as the maternal relatives of the 7th King of Koryo reached its peak under Li Ja Gyom. Li Ja Gyom expanded his family's territory to the central and local areas, turning many people into his slaves.

In 1126, Li Ja Gyom led a band of soldiers to the palace, set fire to it, and incarcerated the King, in an attempt to usurp the throne.

Although the rebellion led by Li Ja Gyom was quelled by a faction led by Chok Chun Gyong, this symbolized the weakened feudal power of Koryo. After that, internal conflicts in the *ryangban* class and contradictions of feudalism became more and more intensified. Internal conflicts in the *ryangban* ruling class soon took the form of a confrontation between the central *ryangban* in Kaegyong and the *ryangban* in Sogyong (Pyongyang).

Ryangban and monks in Sogyong gradually increased their strength to overwhelm Chok Chun Gyong's faction and tried to hold state power in their hands completely by moving the capital from Kaegyong to Sogyong.

A monk named Myochong told the King that if the capital was moved to Sogyong, the Koryo kingdom would grow and prosper. However, the attempt proved a failure as it met with a strong opposition from the Kaegyong *ryangban*.

The forces of Sogyong led by Myochong rose in revolt in January 1135 and proclaimed a new kingdom "Taewi."

The revolt was joined in by the people of Sogyong who were harshly exploited by the feudal rulers of Kaegyong.

However, Kim Pu Sik, leading a punitive force tens of thousands strong, isolated Sogyong by outflanking it. Some of Sogyong *ryangban* surrendered, but the people continued a courageous struggle for about one year.

The revolt was finally quelled. However, in the course of the struggle the masses of people became awakened. Thus, the Myochong revolt became a prelude to peasants' wars in the 12th century.

Since the revolt of Myochong, contradictions of feudalism became more intensified and peasants' wars began widespread. Seized with fear, *ryangban* found salvation in religion while strengthening exploitation of the people. In particular, in the mid-12th century King Uijong indulged in pleasure-seeking and Buddhist masses, building villas and temples in various areas by mobilizing the people for the purpose. Soldiers were treated little better than servants.

In August, 1170, the military led by General Chong Chung Bu rose in revolt and held power, purging civilian officials. Thus, the military came to hold power for 90 years in Koryo.

The military who usurped civilians' land and slaves, grow into a feudal force.

They also set "Chungbang" within the state organization.

In 1174, Cho Ui Chong rose in revolt against the military. The revolt was joined in by troops and people in more than 40 fortresses in the north-western areas.

The revolt of Cho Ui Chong was quelled in June 1176. However, the people fled into mountains and continued struggles to prepare a new, large-scale peasant uprising.

(To be continued)

Int'l Women's Volleyball Matches Pyongyang Held

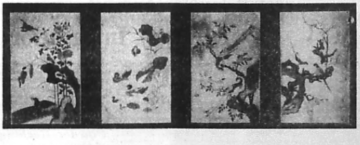
International Women's Volleyball Matches were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium between June 15 and 17.

The matches were participated in by the Korean, Chinese and Japanese teams.

Follow the results of the matches:

Korea vs. Japan 3:0 (15-9, 15-6, 15-4)
Korea vs. China 3:0 (15-4, 17-15, 15-10)
Japan vs. China 3-2 (12-15, 9-15, 15-7, 16-14, 15-11)

A trophy cup and medals were awarded to the Korean women's volleyball team which placed first at the matches.



Korean Paintings "Flowers and Birds" Anonymous (the 19th century)

Exhibition of Korean Photos, Children's Works Opens in Yugoslavia

An exhibition of photographs introducing the development of education in the DPRK and children's works of art opened in Belgrade on June 11 under the sponsorship of the Yugoslav Alliance for the Nursing and Education of Children.

A portrait of President Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito were placed in the exhibition hall.

On display were immortal classic works of President Kim Il Sung.

Photographs showing the successes registered in the development of the education and children's works of art were displayed there.

Present at an opening ceremony of the exhibition were the President of the Committee for the Education of Pre-Schoolage Children of Yugoslavia and other cadres of the government, educational workers and a large number of students of Yugoslavia.

The DPRK ambassador and members of foreign diplomatic missions in Belgrade were invited to the opening ceremony.

It was addressed by the DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia and Radaprelic, Member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Alliance for the Nursing and Education of Children and Secretary of the Children's Union of Yugoslavia.

In his speech Radaprelic said that the exhibition would not only contribute to deepening understanding between the two peoples but also mark a good occasion in further strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries, provided by President Kim Il Sung and President Tito.

Korea-Palestine Friendship Com. Formed

PYONGYANG, June 19 (KCNA)—An inaugural meeting of the Korea-Palestine Committee for Friendship and Solidarity was held on June 18 at the Chollima House of Culture.

It was attended by Kim Bong Ju and Kim Sang Jun, personages concerned, and working people in the city. Also present on invitation was Marwan Hassan Abdullah, Chief of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang.

The meeting elected chairman, vice-chairmen, general secretary and members of the Korea-Palestine Committee for Friendship and Solidarity and adopted the statue of the committee.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Do You Know?

Peasants' Instrumental Music

This traditional instrumental music is a folk amusement of peasants dancing to the beat of such traditional Korean musical instruments as *kaenggari* (gonglet), *ching* (gong), *changgo* (hourglass-shaped drum), and *sogo* (tambourines).

The peasants developed this music to break labour fatigue and increase their grain yield. So they used to play it in the rice-transplanting and weeding seasons, after harvest or starting to prepare for a new year's farming and doing communal work such as the building of roads, bridges and river embankments.

The music band usually consists of two or three players of *kaenggari*, one or two strikers of *ching*, five or six beaters of *changgo*, five or six drummers eight or ten *sogo* players and one or two *saenap* (a Korean brass wind instrument) blowers. The band-master is the first *kaenggari* player who leads the band with a fine play of *kaenggari* and comic gestures.

The main component of this folk amusement is dance. The bandmen dance in a circle to the tunes of their instruments. The merriment reaches a climax when *sogo* players and acrobatic *sangmo*-capped men are dancing about, drawing various circles. Dancing is blended with many gay and open-hearted melody and acrobatic feats, reflecting the optimistic life of the peasants.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

June 7

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative, Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana.

June 14

* A delegation of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by G. Ochirbat, Member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Member of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Council of Trade Unions of Mongolia, arrived in Pyongyang.

June 15

* Yu Jae Han, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Finland, presented his credentials to Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

June 16

* Pak Gye Yol, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Viet Nam, presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice-President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

June 17

* The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Chong Chun Hwan left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

June 19

* A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yasui Yoshinori, former Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Ali Traore Moussa Baeo, Special Envoy of Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, and his party arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

* The Panamanian President paid a visit to Venezuela.

* The Botswanan Foreign Minister said that Botswana would never recognize the illegal regime of Rhodesia at a recent press conference.

* The Indian Prime Minister paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

* The Guinean President recently told a reporter that Guinea adheres to the stand of non-alignment and will continue to strive to strengthen the unity of Africa based on the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

* The National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic was held.

* In his recent letter to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity the Algerian President expressed a determination to smash any attempt to infringe upon Algeria's sovereignty and territorial integriy.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (10)

Songrim Children's Palace

Songrim city is situated 50 kilometres southwest of Pyongyang. The city is called the city of iron as it has a giant metallurgical industrial base of the DPRK— the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works. It is also known for a number of educational and cultural institutions it has. There are Songrim Technical University, a higher technical college and 18 other colleges, many day-nurseries, kindergartens and the modern Songrim Children's Palace.

The Songrim Children's Palace stands on a compound with an area of 30,000 square metres. It comprises three buildings where 1,500 children are taken care of, and a well-equipped amusement hall. Knee-high tots of the city spend their time happily at the palace.

Nurseries in the palace have many small rooms for children of different ages and different interests. All the air conditioning and ventilation facilities in the palace are remote-controlled and a bathroom, a barber's shop and a disinfecting room are there to keep the children clean. Found in the amusement hall are pools which can be used throughout the seasons, a small locomotive, a big globe framework in which up to 80 children can play together, and about 100 other items of equipment for physical education and amusement.

The palace provides delicious and nutrious food to children. Attention is paid to childrens' health and they receive a health checkup regularly. The workers there pay special attention to bringing up children in a healthy and cultured atmosphere and prepare them for kindergartens. A little older children are taught easy words, numbers, singing and dancing.

(To be continued)

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